The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1818. New Series, No. 7.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY
JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE,
In Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE FOSSE EHLER requests information of his wife GERTROUT, who arrived with him in Philadelphia, in August last, and there engaged with a western merchant to serve him one year for transporting himself and family to the western country, but being taken dangerously ill of a fever at Loudon, Franklin county, Penn.—his wife and three children proceeded on with the waggons. At this place he was confined by sickness for three months, and has ever since been engaged in discharging the heavy expences incurred by it. But not being in possession of the name or place of residence of the merchants, other than, that he lived 300 miles below Pittsburgh, in the state of Ohio, he particularly requests the merchant to send him the requisite information by directing a letter to him at Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb. 18.

Just received by the subscriber an additional supply of

PRINTED MUSIC,

Consisting of the latest and most fashionable Airs and Waltzes; ruled Music Paper;

New and complete Elementary System for the Piano Forte; and

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALMOST EVERY INSTRUMENT.

ALSO,

A few superb French Violins;

AND

Extra fine Italian Guitar and Violin Strings; and a handsome assortment of

Ladies Prunella Shoes.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1818.

N. B. A few sets handsome *French Paper Hangings.*

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on the night of the 16th inst. *WILLIAM BRUNTON*, an indented apprentice to the saddling business. I hereby forwarn all persons for their own benefit not to harbour or give employment to said Brunton, as to the bad qualities of both liar and gambler he adds that of a thieving disposition. He is also addicted to swearing. The cloths in his possession when he absconded, not recollected, he being in the habit of purchasing articles of dress without my knowledge, and without any known means, exclusive making too free with my property. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, inclines much forward when walking, rather slim made than otherwise, fair complexion, and talks with fluency. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1818.

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

Have just received

PLUMPTRE'S Tales of Wonder, of Humour, and of Sentiment, 2 vols.

Demetrius, a Russian romance, 2 vols.

Rob Roy, fourth edition, with a glossary, 2 vols.

Vol. 1, is now completed of *Doctor Barton's Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States*, or *Medical Botany*, certainly one of the most beautiful works ever executed. Subscription price $12 per volume.

R. P. & L. have purchased the remaining part of the second edition of

Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry,

which they will shortly receive.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1818.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has put his machine in good repair and will have another about the first of June, so calculated with their fineness to card full-blood merino and other fine wool, if well cleansed and in good order. Customers may expect to have their work done in the best manner and without delay, at the usual prices, and on as reasonable terms as others will do it. Lard or oil will be found if requested. No wool should be greased before it is brought to the machine. Oil is best for merino wool, as it will card much better. For cleansing merino wool take two parts urine, at least six weeks old, the other soft water, made a little more than blood-warm; then the wool put in and remain twenty minutes, with some stirring; then rince in soft water and handled as little as possible with the hand, this liquor will answer to scour one hundred pound or more, by adding fresh liquor, as it wastes in the same proportion, this is the best way to scour merino wool.

LEVI PRESCOTT.

N. B. On hand a quantity of *English comb plate*, for carding machines; also, Standley and Bulkley's *shearing machines*, preferred by factories before hand-shears, at his factory on the west branch of saw-mill run, three miles from Pittsburgh.

St. Clair township, May 26th 1818. 3t.

Just Published,

THE CARPENTERS NEW GUIDE

BY

PETER NICHOLSON.

BEING a complete book of lines for carpentry and joinery, treating fully on practical Geometry, soffits, brick and plaster grims, niches of every description, sky-lights, lines for roofs and domes, with a great variety of designs for trussed girders, floors, domes, bridges &c. &c. Also, hand-rails of various constructions, sash-bars for shop fronts, and raking mouldings, with many other things entirely new; the whole founded on true geometrical principles, the theory and practice well explained and fully exemplified, on 84 copper plates: including some observations, and calculations on the strength of timber.—First American, from the sixth London Edition, corrected and enlarged. Price *EIGHT DOLLARS.*

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

Pittsburgh, May 26.

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED in conformity with the act of assembly providing for the erection of a State Penitentiary, near the town of Allegheny, will receive proposals, until the first day of July next, for furnishing the building materials herein after specified, viz:

Building stone, by the perch, to be delivered on the scite, at a place to be designated by the Commissioners.

Stone adapted for hammer dressed, range work, by the perch, to be delivered as before mentioned.

Lime by the bushel, to be delivered in lime houses, to be constructed by the Commissioners for that purpose.

River sand by the bushel, to be delivered near the lime houses.

Twenty inch, white pine joint shingles, by the thousand.

One and one quarter inch pine boards, 16 and 12 feet long, by the hundred feet.

Oak scantling, [illegible] by five inches, by the hundred feet running measure.

The shingles, boards and scantling to be delivered near the scite, at such places as shall be designated by the Commissioners.

Brick, by the thousand to be delivered as aforesaid.

Proposals, will also be received for hammer dressed, and plain mason work, by the perch, and for brick work, by the thousand, the workmen furnishing their own attendants.

All materials for scaffolding, will be supplied by the Commissioners.

Persons offering proposals, will name their securities for the performance of their contracts; also the amount of materials to be furnished and the times of delivery.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to

MAGNUS M. MURRAY,
Clerk of the Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, May 26th 1818. 2awtlstJy.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE property, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, near the junction of Liberty and Market streets, containing 45 feet front on Liberty street, and running 120 feet back, on said lot is erected a large and convenient Smith Shop—also, two very handsome situate Lots in the town of Allegheny. For terms apply to *David M'Gunnegle*, who is fully authorised to sell the above described property.

I will Rent the house in which I at present reside, situate in the public square, north of the court-house.

All persons having unsettled accounts against me, will please present the same for settlement, and those indebted will do well to come forward and make settlement and save costs.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1818——3

Samuel Shannon & Co.

HAVE received a large and general assortment of

SHOES,

Which they now offer for sale Wholesale and Retail, on moderate terms at their store,

In Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond

CONSISTING OF

Mens' Boots and Morocco Shoes,
Mens' Fine and Coarse Ditto,
Boys' ditto ditto ditto,
Womens' Leather & Common Morocco ditto,
Ladies' Fashionable Morocco, heel'd & Munroe ditto,
Womens's trimmed Slippers, etc.
Ladies Leather Boots and Cordevan shoes and slippers,
Misses col'd and black Morocco, Kid and Leather shoes and slippers,
Childrens' Morocco and Leather boots and shoes,
Boots and Shoes made to order.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

Cincinnati LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscribers, under the firm of JESSE EMBREE & Co. have opened in Cincinnati, (Ohio) an office for the purchase and sale of land, and of general land intelligence, in which they have taken measures to concenter, not only all the district plots of United States' lands in the Western country, with a considerable part of the field notes, which describe the quality and soil, but such other topographical information as considerable personal observation, and an extensive correspondence have placed within their reach—They have also established agencies in the different sections of this country, and consequently will be able to answer the enquiries and execute the orders of their patrons with the greatest possible dispatch.—As it is the intention of the proprietors to render this institution both permanent and useful, it is scarcely necessary to add, that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to merit the confidence and patronage of those who may wish to make use of their services in the line of their business.—They will transact on commission, or for a reasonable compensation, all kinds of negociation connected with the soil; such as purchasing of individuals or in the offices of the United States, paying taxes, &c. and will act as agents in all landed concerns. They keep a register, in which is entered for the perusal of enquirers, the description of all real property placed under their care for sale, and as they have now a great variety on hand, purchasers can have an extensive choice. Selecting and entering Congress Lands will constitute an important item in their business, and in this way they expect to be most useful to their friends at a distance. Letters addressed in the name of the firm, (post paid) to this place, will receive the most prompt attention.

☞ Reference, in Pittsburgh, to CROMWELL & DOBBIN, and JAMES ADAMS.

JESSE EMBREE,
M. T. WILLIAMS,
DAVID PEARCE.

Feb. 17, 1818——m6.

TWO FIRST RATE

Journeymen Pressmen,

of good character, wanted. Apply to

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1818.

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,

SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,
Mouse-hole anvils,
German scythes,
Straw knives,
Bright and black vices,
Whetstones,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,
American sheet iron, single, double, and treble,
Spinning wheel irons,
Ketland gun locks,
Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Handsaws,
Frying pans,
Patent tea-kettles,
Bed screws,
Wood screws,
Bench vices,
Knives,
Butt hinges,
Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR

Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes

Chocolate,
Muscatel raisins,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Mustard,
Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.

TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.

SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box.

QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.

Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,
Shot,
Cut nails of all sizes,
Still cocks,
Mounting,
Copper rivits.

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS, assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,
Copperas,
Writing paper,
Bonnet & Fullers boards.

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

for storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

NEW GOODS.
Abishai Way and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AT THEIR

Wholesale and Retail Store, in Market, between Third and Fourth streets, a large assortment of

Seasonable & Fancy Goods.

T. SHEPPARD'S extra superfine CLOTHS,
Fine cloths and cassimeres,
Furniture chintzes, callicoes and ginghams,
Seersuckers and bombazetts, assorted colors,
India book and mull muslin,
6-4 British and imitation ditto ditto,
4-4 tambored, mull and jaconetts,
5-4 Irish sheeting, and 4-4 Irish linnens.
8-4 and 10-4 Irish table linen,
Long Yellow manee chop nankeens,
Short ditto and blue ditto
Worsted and cotton fringe,
Cambric and India muslins,
Fine white gauze flannel,
Black galoons, pelongs rantshaws,
Canton crapes, various colours,
Canton crape shawls, ditto,
Merino shawls and handkerchiefs,
Canton camblet and rich sattins,
Irish poplines and bombazine,
Levantine and Florence silks,
5.4 Indian Taffeties, do. plain colours,
India, Mantua and lutstring silks,
Fancy silk stripe and Florentine vesting,
Kid, York tan and beaver gloves,
Thread laces and edgings;
Shell, mock shell and horn combs,
Silk umbrellas and parasols,
Domestic plaids, stripes and shirtings,
Superior wire thread, sewing cottons.

Women's and Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes.

LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.

FASHIONABLE RIBBONS.

Which they offer wholesale *and* retail, *at reduced prices.*——*ALSO,*

Queensware, in crates assorted,
Flaxseed Oil, by the barrell.

Wanted to purchase,

100 BARRELS OF FLOUR.
100 BARRELS OF WHISKEY.

Country Linnen, Flax, and Twilled Bags, taken as payment for Merchandize.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1818. 2aw2m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor *Nathaniel Bedford*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Patterson, of Birmingham, or Doctor Peter Mowry, of Pittsburgh: and all those having demands against said estate, will present them without delay, properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

MARY BEDFORD, Executrix.
PETER MOWRY,
JAMES PATTERSON, } Exec'rs.

May 20, 1818. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

Monongahela Bridge.

THE Stockholders for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, are required to pay the Treasurer on each share of said stock FIVE Dollars on or before the 15th day of May next—being the fifth and last instalment.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

Section 7.

Be it enacted &c. That if any Stockholder after thirty days notice in the public newspapers printed in Pittsburgh, Washington, Union-Town and Greensburgh, of the times and places appointed for the payment of any proportion, dividend or instalment of the capital stock still due on each share, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of thirty days after the day whereon the same shall be appointed to be paid, every stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of five per cent per month for every month delay of such payment and if the same and the said additional penalties tshall remain unpaid so long that the accumulated penalties shall become equal to the sum accu ready paid on such share, the same shall become forfeited to the company and may be sold under the direction of the President and managers or a majority of a quoram of them, at any of their meeting of transacting the business of the company—the order for that pupose being first entered in the minute book by the clerk of such meeting.

The Board of Managers at a meeting held the 4th of April, 1818, passed the following Resolution, and directed the same to be published.

RESOLVED—That those stockholders who have not paid the instalments heretofore called for, if they meet the payments now due with interest thereon, on or before the 15th day of May next, the same will be received.

And all the Shares on which such payments are *not* paid by that time, shall and will be forfeited or placed in suit for recovery, as the Board may then judge for the interest of the company.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1818.—— 2m

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style, with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coke and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention, it is believed, may be made the most profitable in its operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. 3 and part of the adjoining lot, on the west or the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet.

To be sold by

ISAAC MEASON, and
DAN'L. ROGERS,
Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May 26th 1818.

Books, Stationary, and SHOES.

C. F. RAFINESQUE offers for sale, wholesale and retail, until the 8th of June, at Mr. Leviconte's (hatter) boarding house, in Third street, near Wood street.

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE

Medical, Scientific, Miscellaneous and School

BOOKS,

Also, some French Books,

4000 Quills, Pocket Books, Cards, Pen-knives ladies boxes, &c.

100 *pair ladies cheap, fine kid*

Shoes,

at 75 cents per pair.

Mr. Rafinesque is agent and receiver of subscriptions to the American Monthly Magazine, and several other literary journals.

Pittsburgh, May 28. 3p

I will Dispose of

AT PUBLIC SALE,

AT D. S. SCULLY'S Auction room, on Thursday, June 4th, unless previously sold at private sale, (on account of the concerned) one *Anderson's Patent Still*, with Henry Witmer's improvements, containing 110 gallons, with globe, chains, &c. &c. complete.

LEWIS PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——3t

600 German Scythes, of

superior quality, for sale at Philadelphia cost and charges. Enquire at the Warehouse of

R. BOWEN & CO

Corner of Market and Water Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1818. 6t

Fresh Spring Goods.

FRANCIS M'BEAIN,

INFORMS his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his store from the corner of Second and Ferry streets, to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Doran, M'Clure & Co. corner of Fourth and Market streets; where he is now opening.

A very large and general assortment of

GOODS,

OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

BROAD CLOTHS;

Blue, Black, Brown, mixed, drab, and superfine

CASSIMERES;

Blue, black, brown, drab and mixed Cebourgh; velveteens and cords; Marseilles vestings; ditto ditto, silk and striped ditto, swansdown ditto; domestic plaids, stripes, shirtings, and chambrays; platillas and brown holland; 4-4 and 6-4 ginghams, silk, striped ditto; dress and undress calicoes; rich furniture ditto; bombazetts, all colors and qualities; British and India mull muslins; jaconet and cambric ditto; lenos, plain, figured, ribbed, veined, seeded and spotted; patent net muslins; 4-4 and 6-4 cotton cheeks; linnen ditto; blue and yellow nankeens; Irish linnens; cravats, barred, seeded and striped; ladies' silk, cotton and worsted hose; men's half do.; black and colored silk handkerchiefs; French and Canton crapes; Damask, Levantine, fancy and imitation shawls; plain and figured ribbons; dress silks; linnen cambrics; silk and kid gloves; chenille cords; hat bands and beads; galloons; ladies purses, with and without clasps,

A large assortment of

Silk, Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco shoes,
Mens' coarse and fine do.

HARDWARE,

Waldron's grass and cradle SCYTHES and *SICKLES;*

Table knives and forks; one and two bladed pocket knives; buchers' knives and steels; razors, sheep shears, scissors, two foot rules, gun flints, fish hooks, lead pencils, spectacles and cases, button moggs, hooks and eyes, pearl moulds, coat and vest buttons, iron tea spoons, table do. polished steel snuffers, cork screws, brass locks butt hinges, handsaws, German and cast steel, steelyards, curry combs, German scythe stones, Crumb creek ditto, blister steel, Millington do. with many articles too tedious to mention.

A large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Country & imported Sugar.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1818.——3t

N. B. F. M'BEAIN, wishes to inform is country customers, that he has opened a STORE in Frankford, Beaver county, Hanover township, 26 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road between Georgetown and the Cross Roads; where he intends to keep a complete assortment of the above articles.

FOR SALE BY

Armstrong & Ewing.

At their Wholesale Grocery Store.

Wood street, between First and Second.

Teas of the first quality & latest importations.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Young Hyson
& Hyson Skin

First & Second quality Green Coffee,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate,
Spanish Indigo,
Madder, Copperas, Alum,
Rice & ground Ginger,
Pepper, Alspice,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Box Raisins, best muscatell,

Keg best Brimstone,
Spanish Cigars,
Kentucky Tobacco,
Figs in Drums,
Best Sallad Oil,
Fresh Lemons,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Mustard, Starch,
Sugar Candy, Rice, &c.
Wines of first quality.
L. P. Madeira,
do. Teneriffe,
Sherry, &
Port

Cog. Brandy, 4th proof
Jamaica Spirits, do.
Holland Gin,
Whiskey.

With a general assortment of articles in the above line, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash or approved acceptances.

Chair and Cabinet WAREHOUSE

Fourth street, above Wood.—And Second street, near Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Roseman

Fancy Chair-maker, Ornamentor, Gilder, &c.

AND

ROSEMAN & WRIGHT

Cabinet Makers.

All articles in their line will be furnished at a short notice, and of such workmanship as shall warrant a continuance of custom,

Draughts of new and Fashionable Furniture will be furnished to those wishing such articles.

References to Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin—Richard Bowen & Co.—Wm. Robinson, Jr.—C. Latshaw—Allen & Grant—Anshutz & Bahm & Co. Commission merchants, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

January 15, 1818.——1awtf

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the western country, they will always have a regular supply of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at cost and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1818.

"A Subscriber," whose observations on some late *editorial remarks*, are this day published, is entirely mistaken in his conception of those remarks. If he will take the trouble to refer to that number of the Gazette, he must discover that nothing therein contained, will justify the application to it, of the terms "severe animadversions" On the contrary we expressly profess, to coincide "in the main" with Mr. Niles' correspondent, in his ideas respecting bank corruption. Wherever vice of any kind is discovered, we, as editors, will most willingly aid in dragging it forth to light, without fear and without hope. But we did think that the censure in the Register was too general, and that reasoning from individual cases, and applying the conclusion to a whole class, was not fair logic. We still assert, that the objection, founded upon the fear of farmers being seduced into becoming borrowers, is not a sufficient one. We can hardly conceive a delusion strong enough to induce the yeomenry of our acquaintance to do an act that would jeopardize their estates. There may be districts in which it has been done; but it is impossible in the nature of things, that the folly can ever become general. Of the whole sum discounted by banks in this city, we venture to say, that there has not been a bona fide loan of 10,000 dollars to farmers. That banking has been the source of many evils, is an axiom, which we do not pretend to controvert; but that it is an institution inseparable from an advanced state of commercial improvement, is a conclusion as equally irresistible. The term rags applied to bank-paper, by "a subscriber," is illiberal; and the illiberality is by no means softened by the aid of punning Whenever the chartered banks of Pennsylvania refuse to redeem their paper, and when the debtors of those banks become insolvent, then the popular slang against banks may have some justification But as long as they keep themselves in a situation *equally* solvent, with that of the national bank, they ought to be *equally* respected; that they are equally solvent we have not the slightest doubt, and for the proof, we refer "a subscriber" to the annual report.

That a multiplicity of banks is an evil we are by no means prepared to admit. The greatest inconvenience we have discovered growing ut of the system, is of an individual nature. Travellers and merchants complain of the trouble they are subjected to, in being obliged to make a frequent exchange of money; but we do conceive that this is amply compensated by the check they would oppose, if they could be supported, to the establishment of a great monied monopoly, which we fear, will at some future day assume a pretorian power over the administration of our government. The private bank issues of Great Britain have long been as great as the issues of the Bank of England; yet we never heard, until very lately, any complaints in that country, although the paper of individuals, was never made payable in specie, but in Bank of England notes. The best writers in that country have uniformly maintained the policy of cherishing these establishments.

As to the paragraph with which our correspondent concludes his communication, we think it foisted in, quite out of season. We do not believe that we have published any thing to merit the *solemn priggish* advice, contained in it; its style reminds us forcibly of Lord Froth's manner,

"For my part, I never laugh but when alone."

We must also inform our correspondent, that any thing of this kind, coming under the signature of "a subscriber," has too majesterial an air, for our feelings; it looks too much like a command; and as we profess genuine republicanism, we submit to it with a very bad grace; we are ready to exclaim with Macbeth,

"Take any shape but that."

FOR THE GAZETTE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In your paper of Friday last, my attention was attracted by an article, in which some remarks on the subject of Country Banks contained in a late number of Niles's Register, are pretty severely animadverted upon.—Coinciding as I in the main do, with the sentiments criticised, I feel disposed to ask for them a more attentive and indulgent consideration.—However unpopular it may be to speak disagreeable truths, yet when serious evils stare us in the face, it is proper that the true sources of them be ascertained, in order that the salutary lessons of caution which experience teaches may be duly improved.

The indignation of your correspondent is particularly excited by the attempt made to depict the pernicious influence of banks *on the Farmer*. On this point I must subscribe to the Register.

What has been their practical effect in Pennsylvania? Ask the cultivators of the soil, not one of whom but regrets the hour in which banks were introduced, as much as the poor ruined maid her hours of careless innocence.

"Now lost to all; her friends, her virtue fled,
"Near her betrayer's door she lays her head,
"And pinched with cold and shrinking from the shower,
"With heavy heart deplores that luckless hour
"When idly first, *ambitious of the town*
"She left her wheel and robes of country brown."

The career of these institutions must be fresh in the memory of every reader.

At first their dealings were confined almost exclusively to the several counties in which they were organized; it was a mere transfer of the business of money-lending from individuals to the bank, and so far they were useful in putting a stop to usury. But the facility of obtaining loans soon increased the disposition to borrow. The Farmer must make purchases, which he and his family never dreamed of, when money was hard to be got. Gradually he opens his mind to speculation. From the competition among these who have equal power to raise money, land is run up to an extravagant height, and payments are made amongst each other by *checks* in the bank. All goes on smoothly while these negociations are confined within the sphere of the institution; because *there* its operations are carried on, not by issuing specie or bank notes, but by creating and transferring *bank credit*. Every person engaged in business, has an account with the bank, and a check is used, not to draw out money, but, merely as an order to transfer so much money from the account of the drawer and place it to the credit of the payer. No more cash or bank money is required than may be found necessary for change and for the payment of labourers. Thus the bank is enabled to extend its loans to an enormous amount, infinitely beyond its cash means; yet it is *safe*, because land is pledged for the repayment of its loans, and the poor agriculturalists bring their farms to town with as much facility, as Birnam's wood came to Dunsinane.

One effect of the facility of obtaining money is the creation of a thirst for trade, by which the farmer has heard that a fortune can be made easily and rapidly.—The bank finding that it has not suffered from going beyond its cash means, becomes flushed with success and is fearless of consequences. Thus every man who has a tract of land, may command a bank credit.

From this point, matters begin to wear a more serious aspect. In order to be shopkeepers, goods must be purchased.—Relying on the assistance of the bank the trader goes fearlessly to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and such is the competition among merchants there, that he finds no difficulty in procuring what he wants, on an extensive credit. It is perhaps known that he is a freeholder and a man of some note, so that he is secure of being received with smiles and treated with great courtesy and hospitality. But in opening shop his expectations are not quite answered. He has a number of competitors and no experience; so that he realizes little but vexation and embarrassment, while the great influx of goods deranges the system of business, and causes a depreciation which is ruinous to the long established dealers.

At length the time comes round, when the merchant over the mountains must be paid. He will not accept a check on the bank, because he keeps no account there. The money must be made, and the bank is consequently pressed to do what it is unable to perform, that is, to pay specie or such paper as will circulate beyond its own petty sphere. It grows peevish, and commences by cutting off the discounts of those who are first importunate, or who employ artifices to drain its cash means; this drives the poor harassed devil to a *shaver*, where "poor Hodge," as he is elegantly styled, fares as badly as of erst, in a famous negociation with a certain other dealer in the apparatus of shaving, recorded in the page of Peter Pindar. At length the bank discovers its situation, and finds that palliatives will do no longer. It begins to draw in.—Here is the crash. The bank sacrifices the real estate of its debtors to secure its own solvency; the Stockholders divide the funds after having become enriched by the dividends which were made in its flourishing times. Who is the ultimate sufferer? Why, the poor farmer who must give his property and emigrate westward to recommence his career, or perhaps heart broken at the dissipation of all his gay dreams of prosperity and wealth, in the spirit of poor sir Balaam, he

"Curses banks—and dies."

I do not pretend to say that these institutions were organized with a view to defraud or to check the prosperity of the country. On the contrary, the promoters of them so far as my knowledge extends, are decent well meaning men; but the evil seems the more to be deplored on that very account; men are placed in situations for which they are incompetent, & are thus made the means, no doubt unwillingly, of doing mischief. There is in mankind a great thirst for distinction of any kind. People want to be directors; it is *an office* and there is a little agreeable patronage and solicitation about it. They like to sit in arm chairs round a table with all due solemnity, to pass judgment on their neighbours. It gives a man an air of importance to his fellow citizens, and to his wife and children.

Now all this is very harmless in itself, but the ultimate consequences are not so. Bank after bank is created; a disposition to speculate may be engendered by the fatal facility with which money can be procured; farmers, or at least their growing sons, desert the plough, and instead of a hardy sunburnt yeomanry, we have swarms of unholesome looking shopkeepers—"leave unwashed artificers" who spend their time in smoaking poisonous segars behind a close stove.

They have other bad effects. It may not perhaps be Christian like to condemn these institutions because "clothed in rags," but the moralist can without difficulty trace their unfortunate influence on our manners and modes of thinking. With the great mass of mankind, habit dictates that, which honor and reflection suggest to men of education and integrity *Punctuality* is natural to us; we are uneasy under debt and that time was, when an honest man would feel agitated and miserable at the idea of not being able to meet with punctuality every enjoyment. But times are altered; the very same man will now be jocular when he gets a bank notice at the corner of a street; he is not even displeased at being involved and embarrassed, and run after like the great merchants on the seaboard; he is "one that hath had losses" as master Slender says.

The most deplorable effect of the depreciation of many which arises from superabundance of bank discount, is, upon the warworn veteran who receives his little pittance from government, and upon the gentleman who has retired from the bustle of business, to enjoy his income in that retirement which slopes the way to the grave. These persons find that while their revenue is nominally the same it is in fact insufficient to maintain them with decency.

It is very fashionable to decry the United States Bank. The institution must be weak indeed if it is to be battered down by these "paper bullets." For my own part I feel inclined to take the other side, & to be right if it were only for the novelty of the thing. The clamour is pretty much like that against a standing army; as the majority would prefer a rangald inefficient Militia system to a vigorous national force, because in the former case, they & their sons and their brothers are colonels and majors with great feathers in their caps, so it would be equally pleasant and much more profitable that they should have the power, in the intervals of display, to strip the feathers and place them behind their ears as cashiers and clerks. If the U. S. Bank give us a good currency—if it gradually curtail bank discount—so as to restore money to its proper value, and enable the industrious and experienced trader to invest his capital, without fear of being ruined by the competition of rash and desperate adventurers, I think it deserves the countenance of every well disposed citizen.

I lament to have seen in the Gazette, some little squibs which seem designed to catch the popular favor by administering to the feverish passion of the day.—They may be very witty, and no doubt are so; of that I am no judge; but they are too much in the style of the Tickler and the Balance, to be pleasing to readers of reflection, who take up a paper of respectable character, however they may cause a chuckling at the corners of streets and in beer houses.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Hornet, to his relations in Philadelphia, dated, Cape Henry April 26.

"We arrived here after a passage of twenty days, having had mostly head breezes the whole way.—We had a squall or two, but no serious blow. The appearance of the land in approaching Cape Henry, is mountainous in the extreme, as you may suppose from its being seen (on a clear day) at least seventy miles off We anchored one and a half miles from the beach, directly opposite the town, and went the next day to view the curiosities of the place. We found it to be a most miserable hole, presenting the same appearance as the day after the revolution and massacre of the French. Three fourths of the houses were in ruins, and the rest inhabited by the most miserable set of beings that can well be conceived of, almost naked, and eating a parcel of roots, &c. which forms their principal food.

In conjunction with the other officers, I was invited to three or four dinner parties, and introduced to several American ladies, & *Black Dukes and Counts*, &c. some of Christophe's courtiers—a great honor.

We are going from here tomorrow morning for Port au Prince, thence to Vera Cruz, and then to Copenhagen, when we shall retrace our steps, and return either to New-York or Norfolk—most probably the latter. I dare say we shall be back in November or December.

I regret much I did not know we were going to Copenhagen before we set out, as you might have procured me some letters of introduction; however, if the inhabitants *there*, are as hospitable as *here*, I shall not have much cause to regret the want of them.

The king of Hayti lives about 15 miles from town, in a palace called Sans Souci, on the top of an immense hill—and it is called his strong hold with some reason, as he has three hundred pieces of brass cannon constantly loaded, and also seven years provisions for ten thousand men, (the number of his body guard) and to which the mountain is inaccessible but from a narrow path, where 20 men with two eighteen pounders, might defend it against one hundred thousand—so that he is in pretty good security, should his subjects ever attempt to rise upon him, which is not at all improbable, as he is the greatest tyrant perhaps on the face of the globe; he is suspicious in the highest degree, as he permits no strangers to see him, nor any of his subjects, even his privy counsellors, without being searched, and being obliged to undergo a great many precautionary examinations.

On our arrival here, we sent on shore to know whether a salute would be returned; the answer was yes. Upon which we fired a salute of twenty one guns—which was answered by seventeen. Captain Rea was excessively angry at their impudence, and sent on shore to demand the reason why his salute had not been returned. After an explanation, we fired another salute of twenty one, which was returned with an equal number."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 29.

From the Boston Daily Adv. May 26.

Capt. Robbins from Calcutta, arrived yesterday, reports the following:—

"The purser of the Thomas Grenville, which we spoke April 7, three days out from St. Helena, informed us that Bonaparte was a little indisposed, and was about moving his quarters to some other part of the island, thinking his present situation unhealthy. The Governor had given him this liberty.—He had become extremely fractious and uneasy, and appeared perfectly unhappy. He objected to having intercourse with any one, and appeared to wish to live by himself. Bertrand, and one other Frenchman, was still with him; all his other attendants had left him, he having quarrelled with them all, and it was thought the two before mentioned would also leave him.

A new Presbyterian Church has lately been built in the town of Savannah; at a sale of the pews, which took place on the 11th instant, the amount of sales was sixty two thousand dollars, and yet all the pews in the gallery and some on the lower floor remained unsold. Such a liberal spirit in promoting the interest of religion, is truly commendable.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) *May* 15

The Georgia troops of late engaged against the hostile Indians, have mostly returned to their families and friends, the circumstances of the war not requiring their further services. Gen. Glasscock arrived here a day or two past, and the other officers and men, we learn have generally returned in good health. Gen. Jackson, it is possible, has not only effectually to close the Indian war, but to accomplish some other important objects which will require his services and attention for some time to come.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) *May* 16.

Ladies observe this!—On Saturday last, the 9th inst. in White Bluff district, about six miles from Savannah, captain Richard Rowell and lady, in company with several ladies and gentlemen, rode out with their guns, to give chase to a buck. Mrs. Rowell took possession of a stand, while one of the party put the hounds in a thicket, out of which soon ran a fine large deer, near the stand occupied by Mrs. Rowell. At the approach of the deer Mrs. Rowell levelled her gun with precision and coolness—fired, and placed into the head of the deer three buck-shot, which caused it to fall dead instantly. This scene of triumph by the fair one, was witnessed with much satisfaction and joy; and made the chase pleasing to all who participated in it,

---

RODGERS'
Superior Pen-knives,
QUILLS,
Of various qualities,
PORT FOLIOS,
Different sizes, with a general assortment of all kinds of
FANCY STATIONARY:
For sale by
R. PATTRESON & LAMBDIN.
Pittsburgh, June 5.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegheny, against a certain Jonathan Spicer, of the township of Pitt, in the county aforesaid, carpenter, whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said Jonathan Spicer, hath been attached, and are now in the hands of David Little and John Horner of said township, until they shall be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Jonathan Spicer, to appear on Tuesday the 23d day of June next, at my office in Pitt township, to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeably to the terms of the said act.

JAMES HORNER.

May 25, 1818.

New Plane Manufactory.

SWEETMAN, HUGHES & CO
Second between Market and Wood sts.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payments or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

VALUABLE LANDS, FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, the following valuable lots and tracts of land, belonging to the estate of the late *A. KIRKPATRICK*, deceased, viz.

An out Lot,

contigious to the town of M'Keesport, containing four and one half acres of land,

ALSO

several LOTS in the town of M'Keesport, on one of which is erected a convenient dwelling house,

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

in Versailles township, containing about 250 acres; situate within 3 miles of M'Keesport, and known by the name of HOPEWELL,

ALSO A VERY VALUABLE

Farm,

containing near 300 acres of land in Scott township, situate on the Red-stone road, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh, on which is erected a large commodious house, a large Barn with sufficient stabling, a horse shed and all convenient for a tavern; a distillery with sufficient water, tolerable orchard, sufficient timber for fencing and for other purposes, an excellent coal bank and quarry of lime-stone on the premises, with several valuable springs. Said Farm is well known by the name of Catt's place, and has long been occupied as a tavern stand.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

of about 30 acres, situated on Chartiers creek, contigious to Baldwin's bridge—The land is somewhat hilly but of a very superiour quality, and now in the possession of James Dodds, with a cabin on it.

ALSO

all the right, title, interest, and claim of the said A. Kirkpatrick, to the following described

LANDS,

to wit: in Pine township a tract of LAND settled and improved by Alexander M'Donald, containing about 400 acres—saving the right to said M'Donald of 100 acres,

ALSO

in said township, a tract of LAND settled by Jacob Grub, containing about 300 acres—saving his right therein, and

LIKEWISE

a tract of 75 acres, part of a tract and settled by W. Willoughby,

LIKEWISE

Five several adjoining surveys of Land, in Deer township, in Cunningham's district of depreciation lands, numbered in the plan of the said district 116, 117, 118, 119, and 144, each containing about 220 acres—be the same more or less.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

situate in Crawford county, on the west side of French creek, near Conneaught lake, containing 300 acres and allowance: bounded on the west by lands of Henry Richardson: being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant by Robert Paul and patented by William Willink and others.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

in Mercer county, in the 8th district of donation lands, numbered 449, containing 200 acres and allowance.

The tracts and lots near M'Keesport will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase the same by Col. Loughead, and the farm on the Red-stone road by the tenant in possession. Every information as to the price and conditions of sale which will be made easy to purchasers, will be given by the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

C. COWAN,
J. LEWIS,
C. SHALER.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1818.——1awtf

Foster & Doane,
HAVE
Removed

TO the new Brick Warehouse, in Water street between Market and Ferry streets, where they

OFFER FOR SALE

Young Hyson Tea,
London Par. and Ten. Wine,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger,
Raisins in boxes and kegs,
Nutmegs—Indigo,
LOAF
NEW-ORLEANS } SUGAR
INDIA WHITE.
Barrels of Taners Oil,
Segars, Tobacco, Coppers.
Hollow Glass Ware, assorted in boxes,
Sickles—Scythes—Castings,
ANVILS—VICES—ROLL'D IRON,

Window Glass,
—ALSO—
An invoice of Children's
COLOURED MOROCCO HATS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1818.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN KERR, innkeeper, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of Alderman Lowrie, for collection; and all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY KERR, *Administratrix.*
GEORGE ANSHUTZ, *Jun. Adm'r.*

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1818.

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday Morning, June 9.

The Bank.—We experience the most heartfelt satisfaction in being able to offer our congratulations to our townsmen, on the recovery of the money of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of this place. The robbery of this institution, and the consequent shock communicated to public credit, had for the last sixty days, caused a serious depression of commercial spirit. Indeed, the consequences of the timid curtailment of discounts, which this loss must have produced, had it not been most fortunately been retrieved, were almost fearfully anticipated, by every virtuous citizen. However, the cloud has hovered over us without bursting. We hope that that portion of credit which was affected by this circumstance, will sustain but a temporary embarrassment. As the character of the bank has been somewhat injured abroad, it is to be expected that a considerable quantity of its notes will be presented for payment, as soon as it is generally known that its operations have recommenced. On this account, a modified curtailment of discounts will probably be adopted by the board, in order to enable it to meet every demand, with punctuality. But from our knowledge of the directors, and from the known liberality of their proceedings as a board, we feel perfectly safe in asserting, that their conduct at this critical moment, will be marked by all the delicacy and indulgence that the imperiousness of the circumstances will admit.

As a number of wild stories are in circulation relative to the circumstances of the robbery of the bank, we consider it a duty we owe the public, to give a sketch of the real state of the transaction.

On the morning of the 7th of April, the cashier on going to the vault to open the doors, found the outside one unlock'd but closed. On entering it he discovered the other wide open. From the confusion which appeared in the vault, he was instantly convinced that a robbery had been committed the night before. He summoned the directors, and on examining the state of the bank, it was found that about 104,000 dollars including 100,000 dollars of their own notes, had been taken. Mr. William Lecky, one of the directors, with that zeal and promptness, which has distinguished his conduct through the whole business, immediately got into a skiff and descended the Ohio, accompanied by three or four very enterprizing citizens. Unfortunately he started before any suspicion had fallen on the right persons. He overtook the robbers at Wheeling, but without suspecting them. He examined them however, and finding nothing with them to create doubt, he left them and went on to the falls of Ohio. A few hours after the departure of this gentleman, a number of circumstances occurred, to lead to a suspicion of the real perpetrators.—Mr. J. Trembly was dispatched on horseback to Limestone to intercept them, and Mr. Montgomery the day after, started in a skiff. This last person by going night and and day, was lucky enough to overtake the fugitives at Neville, about 30 miles above Cincinnati. He took them on to that place, where he lodged them in jail. It was there thought necessary that they should not be removed until a requisition should be made for this purpose, by the Governor of Pennsylvania. During the interval that occurred in consequence of this, the prisoners broke jail. Pluymart escaped, but Emmons was brought back, badly wounded. A few days since he arrived in this place under an escort, and was committed to prison. He was at first quite obstinate, but when he understood that public opinion and the evidence was so powerful against him, he sent for Mr. Leckey and agreed to confess, on *certain conditions*. Mr Leckey and the cashier taking into view the importance of a confession and discovery, agreed to these conditions. Emmons was then placed in a boat at night, and accompanied by a number of our most respectable citizens, was taken 37 miles down the river, where he pointed out the place of concealment, which was among some projecting rocks near the shore. Here the whole amount, except about $2700 was found. The notes were much injured by the damp. Emmons declared that he had no accomplice but Pluymart, and that he never saw the keys of the vault. Those he used were made from patterns formed by himself, from examining and measuring the key holes. This does away the idea at first entertained, that the keys had been furnished to these men, by a servant of the cashier. The robbery was committed about 1 o'clock at night.

The other persons who took an active part in the pursuit, and whose conduct merits our thanks were, Mr. R. Peebles, Mr. R. Geary, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. St. John, Mr. B. Piatte and Mr. A. Hopkins. We cannot quit the subject, without noticing particularly the behaviour of Mr. A. Montgomery; the courage and enterprize displayed by him during a rapid pursuit entitle him to the full confidence of his fellow citizens.

A writer in the National Intelligencer says, "the system of commercial restriction, is now admitted to have been a visionary theory." This is honest Mr. Republican; Federalists, you remember always told you so. The same writer says "what heart is so cold, as not to rejoice that the practical measure of a navy, prevailed over the visionary system, of gun boat defence," why this is downright federalism, Mr Gales. Go a little farther now and say that men of integrity and talents ought always to be placed in office, and we will dub you a real disciple of Washington.

From the statements made by a variety of individuals in refutation of General Dearborn's charge against the memory of General Putnam we are convinced that Putnam was actively engaged in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and that General Dearborn's account is entirely false. We cannot possibly conceive Dearborn's motive; it cannot be jealousy of the military reputation of our revolutionary worthy; for however deficient Dearborn may be in good sense, we can scarcely think it possible that his late military station can have elated him so much, as to make him presume for a moment that his name can ever be placed by the side of old Israel Putnam's.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE.

In the Gazette of Tuesday last, I notice some remarks on the conduct of certain persons at Cincinnati with respect to Pluymart and Emmons, in which the writer's feelings appear to have mingled a good deal with his arguments. As no harm can now be done by viewing the subject dispassionately a word or two may be said on the other side. I am not the counsel of the prisoner, and feel only the interest excited by noticing the discussion of an interesting legal point.

In the first place it is a mistake to affirm, that the decisions in Johnson's Reports have been rejected in Pennsylvania. On the contrary, the principle of them is expressly confirmed by the Supreme Court, in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Simmons, reported in the 5th volume of Binney, p. 617. The court in that case, directed "the Prothonotary to communicate the case of the prisoner to the executive of Delaware, and made an order for his discharge in three weeks unless, in the mean time, a demand should be made *agreeably to the constitution of the United States.*"

With respect to the course pursued in requiring an observance of all the formalities prescribed by the act of Congress, I by no means feel disposed to regard it with the asperity of your correspondent. A person accustomed to reflect on the sanctity of the citizen's person, is apt to be startled when he sees an individual seized even upon the clearest authority, and carried to a distance to take his trial, out of the state in which he is apprehended. All the writs of habeas corpus sedulously guard against the removal of a prisoner, even from one goal to another, without urgent cause. Independently of the constitution, a man can no more be apprehended in Ohio for an offence committed in Pennsylvania, than for one committed in England. "The States," says Chief Justice Tilghman, in the case referred to, "are altogether as independent of each other in point of jurisdiction, as any two nations." The power in question, therefore, grows out of a positive provision which must of course be strictly complied with.

This is not an unnecessary form.—Establish the doctrine contended for by the Gazette, and what security have we that a white or a black man may not be kidnapped in the face of day and carried to the confines of Georgia, if any slave-catcher will make oath that he believes or *suspects* that the individual has committed an offence in these parts. To be sure there may be a hearing on a habeas corpus, but there can be no trial, and the poor victim, if a positive oath be made against him, may be hurried through every state of the union. The law therefore seems very wisely to have interposed the solemnity of a demand by the executive, before it will permit the high-handed measure of a prisoner's removal. His destination is then notorious and prescribed. No danger of escape results from this, because the criminal may be arrested and detained until ample time is afforded for compliance with the prescribed forms, and the difference of expense between bringing a prisoner to the place of trial under a warrant from the Governor, and without it, can hardly be permitted to weigh against an important general rule. Z.

SUMMARY.

Markets for grain, extremely dull, in England in consequence of the late great importations. Wheat is quoted at 12s. for 70 lbs. Flour quite unsaleable. Orleans cotton 2s. Sea Island 3 to 4s.

The brig Sir Willam Congreve, on its passage from Cadiz to Carthagenia, accidentally caught fire, and was entirely consumed; only two persons escaped in the long-boat.

Lorenzo Dow has sailed for Liverpool.

It is reported that Bolivar, the Patriot chief had defeated the Royalists, and that Morillo their general was killed. That Bolivar has been defeated with immense loss of men and arms.

The inquisition of Madrid have lately imprisoned a great number of persons; also at Pampeluna and Murcia 60 persons have been thrown into dungeons. The *crime* of *Free Masonry* is the cause of the arrest.

The excavation has been commenced, preparatory to laying the foundation of the centre of the Capitol of the United States.

From an account lately transmitted to the British Admirality, an interesting discovery has been made in the south of Africa, about 200 miles north of Cape Town. Some persons in digging struck what appeared a beam of timber; but tracing it they found a ship, or other large vessel, deeply imbedded in the soil; a plank has accompanied the account; it appears to be cedar, and is in a good state of preservation.

A lecturer on Mechanics (Mr. Webber in London) states that a steam-boat was made in Scotland in 1781, seven years before the experiment in America: it was constructed by a Mr. Smeaton, for Millar of Dalswinton.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer supposes that about 100 ships sail annually from the United States, for the East Indies. That their outfit is principally Spanish Dollars—that this trade requires each year 10,000,000 dollars; that the quantity of silver brought into the country yearly is hardly sufficient to meet this demand. It is believed that this trade is carried to excess—and that more goods are brought from the East Indies than is beneficial to the country; especially when we consider that these goods are purchased principally with the precious metals.

The *Bank of the Valley*, in Virginia, has been organized and put into operation.—The Winchester Gazette says, that three-fifths of 600,000 dollars (its capital paid in) is in specie.

Will the Government of our country sanction the horrible transaction detailed in the subsequent article?

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) May 22.

On the 1st instant Arbuthnot and Ambristie, who were taken at the capture of Fort St. Marks, were tried by a court martial, in pursuance of orders from General Jackson, of which General Gaines was the president. Both were condemned to die. The former was sentenced to be hung—the latter to be shot. They were executed on the 3d instant, agreeably to the mandate of the court. It is said that Ambristie died like a soldier—he was cool and firm to the last moment—Arbuthnot was much agitated, and evinced great fear.

By letters from Fort Osage and Prairie du Chien, we are informed that the Indians are well disposed towards the whites. Our informants informed us, that the tranquility will continue, if the government does not interfere in their concerns. They are at war with other Indian tribes, and ever will be at war with one another, unless their thirst for blood be not turned against the whites by a general peace among themselves; which has been too often effected by a mistaken philanthrophy existing at Washington. *St. Louis Gaz.*

From the New-York Columbian.

Spots on the Sun.—There are at present 3 spots on the sun's disk, two on his northwest, & one on his southeast limb; there were yesterdny morning three in a cluster on his northwest limb, one of which has since closed up or disappeared. There are a number of spots on all parts of his surface, which appear and disappear as he revolves round his axis; one on or near his centre disappeared in three days, and another in twenty-four hours The first appearance of these spots, the present year, was about the middle of last April, since which time I have had repeated observations of them with one of Richardson's improved Telescopes. The diameter of all the spots, on one half of the sun's surface, taken together, I judge to be about one fiftieth of his diameter; now admitting the diameters of the earth and sun to be in proportion to each other as 1 to a 1000, it follows that each of these spots are equal to twice the earth's diameter, or about 16,000 miles, and consequently cover a space on the sun's surface of not less than two hundred millions of square miles, which is about ten millions of square miles more than the superficies of our globe.

This when compared with the sun's superficies I will allow, is but small, yet there can be no doubt but what this diminution of the solar rays has co-operated with the Greenland ice in rendering our springs, both in Europe & America, and more particularly the present, so very backward and inclement. Are not these phœnomena well worthy the attention of scientific men throughout the country?

A man by the name of Cook, one of the accomplices of Arbuthnot and Ambristie, turned evidence against them, and on his testimony they were convicted. The charges and specifications alledged against them were, 1st, for supplying the Indians with arms & munitions of war; 2d, for stirring them up against the whites; 3d, as spies.—Ambristie was a lieutenant in the British army, & was an intelligent fine looking man. Arbuthnot is an old offender, and has been often advised to desist from exciting the savages against the frontier people of our state.

LOUISIANA.

The 30th of April last, was the 15th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty ceding Louisian to the United States. New Orleans in 1803, contained about 9000 inhabitants, it now contains from 32 to 39,000. But little sugar and cotton were then raised in Louisiana—now 30,000 hhds. of the former are raised a year, and an immense amount of the latter. The commerce was inconsiderable; now there are from 1 to 200 vessels continually at the city; and above it the river is covered with steam boats, sloops, barges, &c.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) Feb. 28.

Important Discovery.—Two large deposits of Gypsum have lately been discovered in Overton county, Tennessee, about 80 miles east of Nashville, and near the Cumberland river. It is supposed that these deposits contain Gypsum enough to supply all America. This county also abounds with stone, coal, iron ore, copperas, plaistic clay and salt springs.—It is said a company in this country in boring for salt brine, have penetrated more than 100 feet through a dense salt rock. Here is an ample field for the display of the talents of the geologist or mineralogist. How sincerely ought we to regret that the resources of our country are so little known abroad.

DIED—On the 3d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH IRWIN, wife of Col. John Irwin, of Brush-Hill, Westmoreland county.

Renew Your Prizes!!!

EIGHTEEN days drawing of the

GRAND MEDICAL COLLEGE

LOTTERY

are now over, and the first drawn number on the 20th day will be entitled to the capital prize of

10000.

The wheels of this Lottery are nearly $20000 richer than when the Lottery commeced drawing.

Orders received for Tickets and shares at

J. TOWNES'

Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

Tickets $15 and shares in proportion.

June 9. 3

WHITWELL'S

Volatile Aromatic Head Ache

SNUFF.

PARTICULARLY serviceable for disorders of the head, and recommended to persons affected with *dull nervous head ache, catarrh, drowsiness, dimness of the eyes, deafness, hypochondria, &c. &c.*

MILNOR'S

Hooping Cough Syrup,

A valuable medicine for Coughs, astmah, and other complaints of the breast, &c.

PAUL'S

Columbian Oil,

Recommended for the cure of sprains, wounds, rhematism, &c.

LEE'S

Windham Bilious Pills,

Celebrated for their efficacy in Bilious complaints, sick stomach, head-ache, &c.

MAHY'S

Plaister Cloth,

A sovereign remedy for ulcers, sore breasts, biles, sore legs, sprains, bruises, pains in the back, &c.

A supply of the above Medicines just received from Philadelphia, and for sale by

JOHN. G. O'BRIEN, *Druggist.*

Wood street.

June 9th. 1eow

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment has been granted by the subscriber, one of the aldermen in and for the city of Pittsburgh, against C. G. Beattie and Armstrong, lately trading under the firm of Beattie and Armstrong, in said city, which attachment has been returned to me served upon John Reno, John Patterson, deputy of L. Stewart, esq. sheriff of Allegheny county, and N. Richardson, for what goods and effects may be in their hands. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of C. G. Beattie and Armstrong, to appear before me at my office on Friday the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, A. M. to exhibit and make proof of their accounts agreeably to the directions of said act.

M. B. LOWRIE.

June 5, 1818. 3t.

J. Teale,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by *Mr. Robert Getty*, corner of the Diamond and Market street, where he has for sale, wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms,

A large assortment of elegant and fashionable

LEGHORN, CHIP, AND STRAW

Bonnets;

With a variety of *Fancy Articles* in his line,

ALSO,

A a few dozen Gentlemens real

LEGHORN HATS.

Mrs. T. alters all kinds of Bonnets, to the modern shape—makes dresses, silk bonnets, artificial flowers, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 9.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

I BEG leave to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected, the public at large may rest assured of my paying strict attention to the duties of the Office, and of preventing as far as lies in my power, any useless expenditure of the public money, either for new Jail, Court House or Penitentiary.

ROBERT MAGEE.

May 27, 1818.

Grand State Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

SOLOMON ALLEN,

MANAGER.

10 Prizes of 10,000, and 100 of 1000,

EQUAL TO

$200,000

SCHEME.

10	Prizes of	$10,000	is	100,000
100	ditto . . .	1,000	is	100,000
1	ditto . . .	50,000	is	50,000
1	ditto . . .	20,000	is	20,000
4	ditto . . .	5,000	is	20,000
36	ditto . . .	500	is	18,000
200	ditto . . .	100	is	20,000
5000	ditto . . .	40	is	200,000
5332	Prizes			
10648	Blanks			$528,000

Less than two Blanks to a prize.

Stationary Prizes.

First drawn Number,			1st day	$10,000
do.	do.	do.	2d do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	3d do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	4th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	5th do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	6th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do,	7th do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	8th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	9th do.	20,000
5 first drawn numbers			10th day, each	10,000
6th drawn number			10th day	50,000

COMMISSIONERS.

George Latimer,
Isaac Worrell,
Thomas Leiper,
John Connelly, and
Andrew Bayard, Esq.

One great advantage this Scheme has over others, is, that for the WHOLE of the drawing, tickets maybe held without any chance of losing, and affords a great chance to gain, as the whole of the Prizes will be drawn before a Blank appears.

The drawing will probably commence in September.

The Prizes only will be drawn in this Lottery... consequently it will be completed in

TEN DAYS DRAWING.

All prizes payable Sixty days after the drawing, subject to 15 per cent discount.

Whole Tickets $35 | Halves $17 50 | Quarters $8 75 | Eights $4 50 | Sixteenths $2 25.

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

Estray.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber living on the Monongahela, two miles above the mouth of Turtle creek, about two weeks since, a GREY MARE about thirteen years of age. The owner is desired te call and pay charges and take her away

THOMAS JEFFRIES,

June 9.——3tq

C. Latshaw and Leech,

Have for Sale an assortment of GROCERIES, viz

Green coffee in barrels,	4th proof Jam. spirits,
Lump sugar,	Rice,
Alspice,	Chocolate,
Pepper,	Raisins in boxes,
Allum,	Cod Fish,
Almonds.	Cordage.
Spanish segars,	

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1818.

Notice.

The creditors of the firm of

BEATTY & ARMSTRONG,

ARE requested to assemble at the house of Mr. G. R. Gilmore, on the bank of the Monongahela, next door to the store of George Sutton, on Tuesday evening the 9th, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'olock, to make *some arrangements.*

The strictest attendance is expected by

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

The junior partner.

Pittsburg, June 9.

London Sauces.

A FEW Bottles of the essence of Anchovies, Reading and Quin Sauces, lately imported from London) highly esteemed for their fine rich flavour when used for gravy, soups, fish, &c.

For Sale, by

JOHN G. O'BRIEN.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1818. cow3t.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcords—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

Allen & Grant,

HAVE MADE A TEMPORARY

REMOVAL

TO THE WARE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY

Messrs. FOSTER & DOANE

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1818.——t

Original.

LINES,

Occasioned by the death of a young Lady.

AH, who when darkness rules the deep
Preserves the sea-boy tempest-tost ;
Who dries the tears of those who weep,
When all but faith and hope are lost ?
'Tis He—the God that reigns above,
That saints adore, and angels love.

Then weep no more, 'twas He that gave,
The sainted soul that now has fled ;
'Twas he prepar'd the awful grave,
Around whose brink our tears were shed ;
And He has ta'en that soul above,
To regions of eternal love !

No more harrass'd with worldly care,
By worldly ills no more depress'd ;
The friend we lov'd—so gentle, fair,
So truly good, is truly bless'd ;
For now she dwells with Him above,
That saints adore and angels love !

ORLANDO.

From the "Olio" of a desultory Reader.

Anecdote of Peter the Great.

Peter the Great took great pains to visit all the manufacturing establishments and work-shops of the countries through which he passed : he went to see the iron forgeries in Istria, and stopped there to acquire the trade of a forgeman. At the end of his visit he worked 18 poodss* of that metal : his gentlemen & attendants were employed in bringing coal, arranging the fire, and blowing the bellows. On his return to Moscow the Czar went to see the proprietor of the forge, Werner Muller, and enquired of him what he gave to a master workmen for each pood of iron ? Three copects or an altin, answered Muller : Well, then, replied Peter, I have earned 11 altins. Muller presented him with 18 ducats, saying that as good a workman as his majesty could not be entitled to less. Peter refused them saying : *Take thy ducats I have not worked better than another, I want the money to buy a pair of shoes, which I am in want of.* He then shewed him his shoes, which had been mended and were again torn ; took the 18 altins and actually bought a pair of new shoes ; and whenever he wore them, he took pleasure in saying that he had earned them by hard work.

——— * A pood is equal to 40 pounds

Sign of the White Horse.

EDWARD W. SMALLMAN.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened tavern, in Fifth street, a few doors east of Wood street, where travellers and others can be accommodated. He will use his best endeavours to give satisfaction to those who may call on him.

N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated.

Pittsburgh, May 22d 1818.

Modelena Osthoff,

WIDOW of the late *A. Osthoff*, deceased, returns her grateful acknowledgments to the public for the favours shewn to her late husband, and begs leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that she intends carrying on the business in all its branches, at the old stand in Diamond alley, where she has on hand a great variety of

Plate and Jewellery.

May 27.

All persons indebted to the estate of *A. Osthoff*, deceased, are requested to call with the widow and settle their accounts before the first of July next, as no further indulgence will be given.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,

NAILS.

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD.

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.———2awtf

REMOVAL.

John Gibson & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have made arrangements with the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Salt Works on the Conemaugh river, to establish a Store at that place, and will therefore remove their present stock of Goods from this city immediately. Having appointed Mr. GEORGE BOYD, (who has been in their employ from their commencement of mercantile pursuits in this city) their agent for the establishment in that quarter.

JOHN GIBSON will remain in this city, and will in future be supplied with *Conemaugh Salt* by the quantity.

Those indebted are requested to settle their accounts immediately.

TO LET,

The Store which we at present occupy, on the corner of the Diamond and Market street. It is the best stand in this city for business. Immediate possession will be given.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1818, 4t

WM. EICHBAUM, Jr.

(Second, between Market and Wood streets)

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS,

Among which are the following :

FRANCE, by Lady Morgan—Federalist, by Hamilton—Jay and Madison, handsome edition—Adelaide, a novel by a lady of Philadelphia—Gentlemen's pocket Almanacks for 1818—Tales of my Landlord—Burn's Poems—Hutton's Mathematicks—Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, large and small—Thomas's Practice—Family and Pocket Bible—Surveyors cases of instruments—Instructions for the Flute and Violin, besides a variety of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

In English, Latin, Greek, French and German,

ALSO

Stationary Articles.

W. E. continues to manufacture

Blank Books,

of every description, to any pattern, and of the best materials.

Orders for any thing in his line promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1818.———1awtf

By Authority of the Legislature fo Kentucky.

THE FIRST CLASS

OF A

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Fayette Hospital.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	20,000	dollars, is	$ 20,000
2	of	10,000	is	20,000
3	of	5,000	is	15,000
5	of	1,000	is	5,000
12	of	500	is	6,000
15	of	100	is	1,500
650	of	50	is	32,500
688 Prizes.				$100,000
1312 Blanks				

2,000 Tickets, at $50 each, is $100,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES,

First drawn No. will be entitled to $1,000
First 300 Blanks, each to 50
First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing, 1,000
First ditto on the 6th day's ditto 5,000
First ditto on the 7th day's ditto 1,000
First ditto on the 8th day's ditto 5,000
First ditto on the 9th day's ditto 10,000
First ditto on the 10th day's drawing,
after 100 tickets are drawn, will be entitled to the Grand Stationary Prize of $20,000.

The $1,000, as awarded on the fifth and seventh day's drawings, to be each payable in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars.—Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth, and Nos. 1016 to 1030 for that on the seventh

The $5000 prizes which will be awarded to the first drawn numbers on the sixth and eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80 tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars.—Nos. 1201 to 1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.

And the $10,000 prize, as designated for the first drawn number on the ninth day's drawing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valued at 7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are from 1501 to 1650 inclusive,

All prizes payable in 90 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within one year after the completion of the drawing, will be considered as donations to the institution.

Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different post offices in the neighbourhood of which tickets may have been sold.

ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE,

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars
1	ditto of	5,000	ditto
2	ditto of	1,000	ditto
12	ditto of	500	ditto
15	ditto of	100	ditto
350	ditto of	50	ditto

Whole Tickets, halves and quarters, to be had of THOMAS JANUARY, who is the Chairman and Treasurer for the managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant prospect to the purchasers of tickets of acquiring fortunes without incurring much risk, the object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the Managers with the most flattering hope that they will be enabled to announce, in a very few weeks, the commencement of the drawing. Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick and the infirm, and to the most efficient means of affording them pemanent comfort and relief, will cordially unite with the Managers in the promotion of the speedy success of this Lottery. The completion of the Hospital Building, already in progress ; and its preparation for the early reception of the snffering victims of misfortune and disease in the state at large, are objects which forcibly and will not in vain, appeal to the hearts and the heads of an intelligent and charitable community. The Managers confidently rely upon these considerations, and on the number of prizes compared with the blanks, rendering the chances of obtaining the former unusually gteat, for a very rapid sale of tickets,

ANDREW M'CALA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
B. GAINES,
STERLING ALLEN } MANAGERS.

Lexington, Ky. April 24, 1818,—3

Copper & Tin Warehouse

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, | WASH KETTLES,
HATTERS DITTO, | BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞Orders from a distance will be punctually, attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.———Ttf

JOB PRINTING.

THE editors of the Gazette, have a complete JOB PRINTING OFFICE, *entirely separate from their newspaper establishment*, which enables them to execute all kinds of Job Printing with facility, neatness and at moderate prices. Those who want.

BLANKS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES,

Commercial and Shipping Blanks,

CIRCULAR LETTERS,

CARDS,

SHOP-KEEPERS BILLS, LABELS,

CATALOGUES OF PUBLIC SALES,

NOTARIAL BLANKS,

And almost every other kind of printing, are requested to call at their newspaper printing office in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Company,

May 28, 1818.

A MEETING of the Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held on *Saturday* the 27th June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of T. CASSILY, for the purpose of electing a *President, Ten Managers, Treasurer*, and *Secretary*.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Treasurer.*

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN CINCINNATI,

A New Weekly Paper.

The growing wealth and increasing population of the city of Cincinnati, and the thriving state of its commercial interests, have led the subscribers into a belief that an additional Weekly Newspaper would be liberally patronized by her citizens. At the suggestion, therefore, of several of their friends, they have some time since procured the requisite materials for such an establishment, and now solicit the attention of the inhabitants of the place, and those of the surrounding country, to a

PROSPECTUS OF THE

INQUISITOR

AND

Cincinnati Advertiser :

Which it is proposed to publish as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained.

PREPARATORY to the issuing of a public journal, it has been usual with the editors to give an outline of their contemplated plan, and to make an avowal of such of their sentiments and opinions as should characterize their editorial labours.

At a former period, when party contention maintained an ascendency, it seemed a necessary condition that any person assuming the direction of a press, should attach himself to some political sect, and subscribe to its doctrines, whether they all had a foundation in truth or not. Happily, those days have passed away : party dissensions have nearly subsided : and the people have united together in supporting our invaluable republican institutions. Deriving a salutary influence from this spirit of conciliation, the editors are at once free to declare themselves AMERICANS in principle ; and lovers of TRUTH—of LIBERTY—and of EQUAL RIGHTS, On these foundations they intend to erect the superstructure of the "Inquisitor."

A free press has been justly considered by all wise men, as the great bulwark of liberty : the sentiment cannot be too highly cherished in the breasts of freemen. Under a conviction, however, that this freedom should have certain bounds and limits, to render it salutary, the conductors of the *Inquisitor* shall ever be slow to enter into personal controversy, or to engage in violent or passionate discussions ; because they consider that the welfare of the country will always be better consulted by a rational and deliberate examination of public affairs.

In a time of universal peace and tranquility, like the present, when little is passing abroad to arrest the attention, no subjects can be of more importance to the community than those which relate to our domestic concerns. A considerable portion of this paper, therefore, will be devoted to the dissemination of useful intelligence more immediately connected with the Agriculture—Manufactnres—Commerce—& internal improvements of our country.

During the session of the national and state legislatures, it shall be their care to report, as far as practicable, the proceedings of these respective bodies ; and they will also endeavour to preserve in their columns, such official documents as shall transpire from our general government, in her foreign relations. With regard to foreign news : when any occurrences of moment shall take place in Europe, it will frequently be in the power of the editors to gain authentic and early intelligence, through the medium o a direct correspondence with London. This advantage, with the aid of the most popular newspapers published in our large commercial cities, will ensure to the reader the utmost accuracy in this department.

Finally : it shall be a chief endeavour of the conductors of this paper to advance the cause of science—of the arts—of our native literature, and belleslettres ; and to render their journal interesting and generally useful to the people of the West.

With this brief exposition of their scheme, the editors now submit their proposals to the public ; resting on a hope that the undertaking will not be deemed unworthy of encouragement.

THOMAS PENNEY,
EDWARD B. COOKE.

CONDITIONS.

The "Inquisitor" will be printed weekly, on a large super-royal sheet, and an entire new type, at *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents*, per annum—payable in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the same terms as by the other Cincinnati papers, viz. 12 lines or under, *one dollar* for three insertions ; each continuance *twenty-five cents*. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. A liberal deduction from these prices will be made to merchants and others, who may wish to advertise by the year.

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) April, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions to the "INQUISITOR" will be received at the store of R. Patterson & Lambdin, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny County, ss.

Notice to Tavern-keepers.

THOSE who have had Licence granted at the several courts of Allegheny county and the city of Pittsburgh, will call at my office in Second street to receive their Licence, otherwise they shall be immediately returned to the states' attorney, to institute suits for delinquency.

R. GRAHAM,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1818.

N. B. Warrants shall positively issue on the 27th inst. against all delinquent collectors, without exception.

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices. A large assortment of

Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.

Among which are,

Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bought and sold on reasonable commission.

May, 19, 1818———1awtf

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I purchased a Tract of Land from William Deal, Junior, and Harriet his wife, Mary Deal and John Deal, which they covenanted to contain 330 acres—and which, the said William Deal, Junior, and others covenanted to warrant and defend against all persons ; and whereas a part of said land is owned by persons claiming by prior title to that under which said William Deal and others claim ; and whereas I executed three bonds to Wm. Deal, Jr. in part payment of the consideration money, for $500 each, one payable the 15th day of April last—one payable a year thereafter, and the other, two years thereafter. I hereby give notice to all persons not to take an assignment of said bonds at their nominal or apparent value, as I will claim an offset against the bond first mentioned of the sums already paid beyond the proper proportion for said land—also, a deduction from the other bonds, in proportion to the land held by prior and better titles.

FREDERICK NULIG.

May 22, 1818. 6w

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

MARKET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just received, for this season

a very large assortment of every description of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, hag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

The above goods have been purchased in such a way as may be sold by the piece as low as any where else for cash or approved notes.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1817.———tf

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Market and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,

Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Segars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,
Curry combs,

Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.———1awtf.

In the Court of Common Pleas

of Allegheny County, in the City of (L. S.) Pittsburgh, on the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1818, on the petition of Thomas Boyd, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court order, that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may then be heard, that his creditors in Allegheny county have at least fifteen days previous personal notice thereof, and that his creditors residing out of Allegheny county have fifteen days previous notice, by publication in one of the newspapers in Pittsburgh, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged by the court.

Attest. E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

Please to take notice, that the time and place above mentioned is appointed for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend. *THOMAS BOYD.*

Just Received, and

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Boulting Cloths

Of the most approved manufacture, and finest qualities.—ALSO,

A CARGO OF

Burr Pieces,

OF a superior quality. Being prepared with good workmen, I have it in my power to supply Millers with as good Stones and Boulting Cloths, and on as good terms, as any person in the United States.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Baltimore, March 28, 1818.——3m2awcH W,

ISAAC HARRIS,

HAS THIS DAY OPENED HIS

SPRING NAD SUMMER ASSORTMENT,

Which he selected during the last month, in the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and which consist of

GOODS,

PRINCIPALLY OF THIS SPRING'S IMPORTATION.

HE HAS A GENERAL VARIETY OF

Silk, Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Dry Goods;
Hardware, Brassware and Cutlery ;
Queens', China, and Glass Ware ;
Twenty Grose of Watch Chrystals ;

GROCERIES.

Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND A VARIETY OF

Domestic Stock ;

2000 lb-assorted Shot ;
Gun Powder in pound tin-canisters, &c,
Leiper's Philadelphia, Scotch and Ruppee Snuff ;
Sprigs, assorted from ½ to 2 inches ;
Spring-caught Shad and Herring—&c. &c.

COMPRISING a complete assortment, which he hopes upon examination, (and he invites his customers and the public to call and examine his goods, and their prices) will be found of good quality, at fair market, and, in many instances, very low prices.

☞Not wishing to make a business of crediting, and, for public accommodation, to extend every facility of payment, he will continue to receive in payment, on as fair terms as he can consistently afford, small and torn notes on foreign banks, and unchartered notes.

ISAAC HARRIS,
S. W. corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1818.———6t

Henry M. Campbell,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the courts of Allegheny county. His office is in Third street, two doors west of Wood street.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1818 3

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following valuable property viz.

The Steubenville Steam

PAPER MILL,

WITH A SIX MONTH STOCK OF

RAGS.

And all the impliments and utensils necessary to the establishment.

This is a three Vat Mill, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio, adjoining the lots of the said town.—On the mill lot, which contains about 3 acres, are erected brick Buildings sufficient to accommodate all hands necessary to the establishment. The character of this mill for good work and the situation for procuring stock, is not inferior to any in the western country. This property will be offered for Rent, on moderatete terms, if not sold on the first of June.

ALSO

One House and Lot,

situate on Third street, in Steubenville, nearly opposite the Market house. This property is in a good situation for business, the house is large and convenient, with a good store room, and cellars—

ALSO,

One Out Lot,

adjoining the woolen factory and the lots of the said town, containing three and three fourths acres, and fronting on Market street 166 feet, and on Washington street 336 feet. This lot is every day becoming more valuable as the town approaches it, and the time is not far distant when it can be laid out in building lots and sold to great advantage.

ALSO,

The following described Quarter Sections of Land, in Stark and Columbiana Counties : (Ohio.)

East half of Sec. 26, township, range 7,
N. West quarter of sec. 27 19, 7,
N. East quarter of sec. 27, 19, 7,
S. East quarter of sec. 29, 19, 7,
S. West quarter of sec. 36, 19 7,
N. East quarter of sec. 17, 15, 4,
S. West quarter of sec. 15, 19, 6.

These lands are in the midst of flourishing and healthy settlements—were selected by persons exploring the country for the purpose, and were among the first entries made in that section of the country.

Indisputable titles will be given for the whole or any part of the above described property.

For terms apply to

J. C BAYLESS.

Steubenville, March 13, 1818.———8w

Public Notice.

AGREEABLY to an act of Assembly of this state, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled, "An act authorising the incorporation of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road Company" the commissioners appointed for the county of Allegheny, will proceed to open books, for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said company, at the following times and places : viz.

At John Walker's Ferry, in St. Clair township on Wednesday the 10th of June ensuing.

At the house of Robert Baldwin, in Robinson township, on Saturday the 13th of June.

At the house of William Lea, on Chartier's creek on Tuesday the 16th of June.

At the house of James Beatty, in Robinson township, on Wednesday the 17th of June.

At the house of John Taylor in Noblestown, on Friday the 19th of June ; and

At the house of Alexander M'Farland, on Saturday the 20th of the same month.

At which times and places, two or more of the commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions from every person or persons offering to subscribe in said books, either in their own name or in the name or names of any other person or persons, who shall duly authorise the same, for any number of shares in the said stock ; and the books will be kept open at least six hours on each of the days hereby appointed for receiving subscriptions as aforesaid.

Given under our hands this 8th day of May, 1818.

WILLIAM BROWN,
SAMUEL E. MARKS,
ANDW. M'CURDY,
JAMES BEATTY
ALEX. M'FARLAND } Commrs.

May 8, 1818.

Orleans Sugar.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 *bbls. New Orleans Sugar.*

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1818.———tf